



Hongkong Daily Press

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YOUR MOST VALUABLE ASSET
is your eyesight.
See that it is kept on the
CREDIT SIDE IN YOUR
LEDGER OF HEALTH.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,887

號七十六百三千九第

日一十月五年申庚

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1920

六第 號六廿月六年九國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Cases 75 lbs net.
In Bags 50 lbs net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED AT

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR &
CO., LTD.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. No. 70.

CARTRIDGES CARTRIDGES

NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12 10 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. O. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
GLASS ENGRAVING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MINOR MARKS
CANTON MARKS IN VARIOUS SHADINGS
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER ONE ROOF.
TRADE MARK.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.00 " " 10
9.00 " " 10.00 " " 15
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 20
11.00 " " 12.00 p.m. " " 25
12.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " " 30
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 15
3.00 " " 4.00 " " 10
4.00 " " 5.00 " " 15
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.00 " " 11.00 a.m. " " 10
11.00 " " 12.00 p.m. " " 15
12.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " " 10
1.30 " " 3.00 " " 15
3.00 " " 4.00 " " 10
4.00 " " 5.00 " " 15
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10

AS ON WEEK DAYS

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
times stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued, until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compressor Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE

On and after THURSDAY, April 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through
CANTON (at She Tan) dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00
SHEN LUNG	7.35	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05
Shun Chai	7.40	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10
Shinghai	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15
Shingai	7.50	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20
Shingai	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25
Shingai	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30
Shingai	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35
Shingai	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40
SHEN LUNG	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45
CANTON (at She Tan) arr.	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through
SHEN LUNG	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00
Shun Chai	7.35	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05
Shingai	7.40	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10
Shingai	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15
Shingai	7.50	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20
Shingai	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25
Shingai	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30
Shingai	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35
Shingai	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40
SHEN LUNG	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45
CANTON (at She Tan) arr.	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50

*Will stop at Shingai and Shingai for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOE BRANCH.

a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m.
Fauling dep. 8.50 12.00 2.20 6.00
Shantank arr. 9.45 12.55 3.15 6.35
Shantank dep. 7.05 10.20 1.05 5.00
Fauling arr. 8.00 11.15 2.00 5.55
H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

(EX MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).

A1, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY COXES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contradictory Condensers, Special Manganese Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc., etc.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet ... 350 feet ... 714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 74 ... 53 ... 89
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 ... 24 ... 24
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 100 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power ... 7,700 tons ... 12,000 tons ... 14,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken ... 480 feet ... 580 feet ... 670 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken ... 64 ... 88 ... 98
Max. Draft of Ship taken ... 33 ... 38 ... 40
Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tons Crane.

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoeki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel ... 353 feet 0 inch ... 58 ... 0
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 58 ... 0 ... 58 ... 0
Depth of Water or Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 ... 0 ... 25 ... 0
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE & HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.

KAIPING

COAL.
COKE.
FIREBRICKS.

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

HEAD OFFICE: TIENTSIN.

AGENTS: DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao: Daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
From Macao: Daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Tiao, Cook and Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

Just received from U.S.A., a new shipment of Typewriters—

different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

HOTEL MANSIONS,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG and
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"YATSHING"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or
from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. will be
subject to payment of storage charges.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined. Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days of arrival,
otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1920. [1105]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KORE.

THE Steamship

"KWANSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or
from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. will be
subject to payment of storage charges.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined. Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days of arrival,
otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1920. [1106]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

of the

LEWIS, AUSTRALIA, &c.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is now in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

with which is incorporated

The China Directory, Table, &c.

Subscription paid in advance.

\$15 per annum. Postage

The No. 14.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PERSIA"

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, ADEN &
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 22nd
inst.
No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th
inst. will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 25th inst., at 10 a.m.
by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1920. 1099

JUST ARRIVED

A CONSIGNMENT OF

MESSRS. SHANKS & CO., LTD.

SHIPS CLOSET

BALTIC

PACIFIC

MEDITERRANEAN

ABOVE AND BELOW WATER.

LINE.

C. E. WARREN & Co., Ltd.,

30 & 32, Des Voeux Road Central,

Established 1800. [331]

ON SALE

"DIRECTORY &
CHRONICLE"

OF

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS, SETTLE-

MENTS, INDIA, CHINA, PHILIPPINES

&c.

for 1920

50TH ANNUAL EDITION

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1,600 PAGES 14 MAPS.

THE

Directory of the Far East.

HOTELS

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HONGKONG HOTEL

CO., LTD.

OPERATING -

THE HONGKONG

HOTEL

HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE REPULSE BAY

HOTEL

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KING EDWARD

HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH METS ALL STRAITS.

Telephone No. 373.

Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE

PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 feet above sea level.

15 minutes from landing stage

Under of the Management

MRS. BLAIR

THE

VICTORIA HOTEL.

CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession,

Shameen

The only European Hotel in

Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special

attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management

of

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

THE

MITSUBISHI SHOJI

KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS

AND EXPORTS.

Sole Proprietor of Coal Mines of

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE,

KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI,

HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO

Sheffield Razors

Each of these Razors offered is selected by a famous expert. Our guarantee assures our satisfaction. Neither of these three Razors can be bettered.

No. 55334 - A good razor, 7 inch Sheffield steel, blade, finely tempered, black handle. Price 54c.

No. 55335 - Extra safety razor, 7 inch Sheffield steel, blade, finely tempered, black handle. Price 90c.

No. 55337 - Extra safety razor, 7 inch Sheffield steel, blade, finely tempered, black handle. Price 90c.

Extra safety razor, 7 inch Sheffield steel, blade, finely tempered, black handle. Price 90c.

Extra safety razor, 7 inch Sheffield steel, blade, finely tempered, black handle. Price 90c.

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Extra safety razor, 7 inch Sheffield steel, blade, finely tempered, black handle. Price 90c.

CHURCH SERVICES

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 4th Sunday after Trinity, June 27th, Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Psalms, Venite, Magnificat (1.15 p.m.) Psalms, 24 (Hymns, 25 (Goss); Te Deum, 2.45 p.m.) Jubilate, 3.15 p.m. (Hymns, 25 (Goss); Why seek ye, 3.45 p.m.) Psalm 24, verses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 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964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

UNION CHURCH—SUNDAY, JUNE 27TH.

SERVICES CONDUCTED BY THE REV. G. J. WILLIAMS

11 a.m., Order of Service: Voluntary, Hymn 38. Invocation and Lord's Prayer.

Metrical Psalm, 69, Lesson, Roman XIV. Hymn 44.

Prayer, Notices and Offertory. Hymn 240.

Subject of Sermon: *The Need of a Social rather than an Individualistic Scheme of Life.*

(Second Sermon on "Christian Principles of Social Reconstruction.")

Hymn 434. Benediction.

6 p.m., Order of Service: Voluntary, Hymn 121. Invocation and Lord's Prayer.

Hymn 201. Lesson, John XVI. Hymn 200.

Prayer, Notices and Offertory. Hymn 201.

Subject of Sermon: *How we may be Divinely Guided.* (2nd Sermon)

(1. By Wireless Messages; 2. By Tapping the Barometer; 3. By the Scent of the Master's Sandals).

Hymn 477. Benediction. [1103]

BOXER INDEMNITY.

JAPANESE CONDITION OF REMISSION.

[ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, June 16th. According to information from the Ministry of Education, the Government is to despatch Mr. Tang Chung, Chief of the Primary Education Department, to Japan for the purpose of discussing matters with the Japanese Government concerning the remission of the Japanese portion of the Boxer Indemnity to China for educational and industrial purposes. The most important condition of Japan's remission of this money to China is that Japanese instructors should be employed by the Chinese Ministry of Education to teach in all Primary Schools and Educational establishments throughout the country. The chief reason why Japan demands this is that Japanese merchants and others regard the root of anti-Japanism in this country as having been planted by the Chinese young generation, so that intelligent Japanese desire to remove the anti-Japanese feeling in China by teaching the young Chinese generation the necessity of Sino-Japanese co-operation and co-existence in the Far East.

CHINA AND THE TURKISH TREATY.

PEKING, June 16th.

The Chinese Government has wired to the Legation in Paris stating that as China did not declare war against Turkey, she will not sign the Turkish Peace Treaty.

JAPANESE KILLED AT CHANGSHA.

CHANGSHA, June 14th.

Changsha is quiet at the moment, though on board the Japanese steamer *Yishin Maru*, one Japanese was killed by stray shots. All the Japanese who went on board the Japanese steamers have returned to this city. News from Yochow is very bad, chiefly because, after their retreat from Changsha, the Northerners became uncontrollable and looted every house or shop.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.

The *Daily Express* wrote on May 20th:

We welcome the action that is being taken by organised Labour to investigate the causes of the high and ever-increasing cost of living. The inquiry may find work for the new Profiting Act to do, and should also show how far high wages are responsible for high prices, information which will be of great value. The blunders of food control and outrageously high methods of distribution have made foodstuffs more costly, and the adverse American exchange has been particularly hard; we are getting only sixteen shillings' worth of goods for the pound sterling. This grave disadvantage can only be overcome by a large increase in the output of those articles we barter with America for our food. That is Labour's job. Economy in the consumption of American products will help. Let every household, for instance, use less sugar; let every girl eat fewer sweets. Economy should be our watchword—economy on a scale that will cause supplies to accumulate until they exceed demands. Then, as was the case with munition last week and ten yesterday, prices will come down with a run.

THE NICOLAEVSK REPORT.

NO CONFIRMATION OF MURDER OF JAPANESE.

HARBIN, June 16th.

Regarding the Nicolaevsk affair, the sensational reports about the massacre of the entire Japanese garrison and Japanese civil community in that city are still unconfirmed by independent reports. The only news available is that Nicolaevsk is in the hands of the Japanese. The Japanese allow no one to land or leave Nicolaevsk at the moment. Telegraph lines are still unrestored, while the wireless is in Japanese hands.

Haborovsk reports indicate that negotiations between the Japanese and the Far Easterns are suspended, and that the Japanese are returning to Vladivostok.

Japanese reports from Irkutsk are extremely unfavourable, indicating the possibility of a Japanese advance towards that city in the not distant future. The population in Irkutsk is reported to be in need of immediate relief from non-Soviet sources. [Asiatic News Agency.]

A CHESS PRODIGY.

Samuel Rozenski, an eight-year-old Polish boy, has beaten the chess champions of Paris, including Horfeld, who recently played with Capablanca. He played a game simultaneously and won the lot. After the games the boy regressed his play under the trees in the Palais Royal with youngsters of his own age. The chess prodigy is accompanied in his tour through Europe by Doctor Tosin. He began to play chess at the age of five against his father, and very soon was able to beat all comers. Last year he visited Berlin, Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Brussels. He won seventy-nine games and lost one at Brussels. The boy will use his remarkable faculties of analysis, memory, and intelligence in learning mathematics.

A resolution has been adopted by the German Colonial Society, requesting the various Federal and State Governments to direct the attention of school-teachers to the need for deepening the realization of the children of the necessity for overseas

PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

MARSHAL FOCH'S WARNING TO FRANCE.

Paris, May 16th.

Marshal Foch has delivered a warning speech at the annual meeting of the Friendly Society of Old Pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique. After paying warm tributes to Marshal Joffre, "calm, resolute, confident in the country, accepting retreat and invasion without ever despairing of the fate of France," Generals Nivelle, Fagolle, and Marmoury, the Marshal addressed himself to after-war problems. An economic battle of the nation in industry, agriculture, and commerce would, he said, follow the great convulsions of the world.

A field of action, a magnificent horizon, was opened out to scientifically-trained youth, and was full of promises that could be realised on condition that the young men had the spirit of realisation. The second part of the programme of peace was preparation for war. Noble sentiments had inspired the organisation of institutions destined to avoid a return of hideous war. While awaiting their full activity and feeling, especially the beneficent effects of their power, Marshal Foch held that France was compelled to count on herself in order to ensure her defence and to maintain her liberty. How could France help mistrusting a nation which, reduced to impotence by Napoleon, had, by its warlike ardour, been able to re-establish itself and overthrow the colossal Napoleonic Empire? Starting from the marshes of East Prussia, its militarism, methodically developed, had extended its authority to the heights of the Meuse, the Southern Vosges, to the Alps, and the mountains of Bohemia, making war its national industry, its might, and its right.

Marshal Foch asked who had taken up arms through sheer ambition in 1871, 1870, and 1914, invoking as the sole reason the plea of historic necessity. Whether they wished it or not, Germany's neighbours would be compelled for some time longer to maintain armies and strong frontiers, for, apart from the generous intentions of civilised humanity, there were realities established by history and racial appetites. There were still a brilliant future reserved for the military career, provided that young men knew how to look beyond the daily profession of peace time and to adapt themselves to the new conditions which war brought. Speaking of the revolution in the mechanism of war, Marshal Foch said it ought not to frighten countries of a limited population. Like France, which, by the development of their intellectual capacity, were capable of acquiring military superiority by superiority of armament. The army would be completely adapted to the new conditions. It would have only superannuated engines. It would be necessary to teach soldiers how to use this material in process of improvement, so that the army would become an organ of constant transformation from the material and moral point of view. This material and moral point of view, an immense laboratory, with numerous centres of application and teaching of ideas, and of new engines. Whether it be a question of troops or of command, the worth of the army of to-morrow will be appraised by the intelligence that it brings to bear upon works of peace. [Daily Telegraph.]

TO-NIGHT!

HUMPHREY BISHOP CO.'S

SECOND

COMPLETE CHANGE

OF PROGRAMME.

1081

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE AULT & WIBORG CO.

ON and after SATURDAY, JUNE 19TH, we will be located

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where we will expect a visit of inspection from our good friends.

51, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. — 37, CANTON ROAD.

HONGKONG. — SHANGHAI.

1082

The Cost of Food.

What does food cost you to-day? Not money, what does it cost in luxury, but what does it cost you in pain and discomfort when you eat it? Does it lie like a lead on your chest? Does it give you stomach trouble? Or, after you have eaten a meal, do you feel too full to move, or do you feel too full to sleep that you want to lie down?

If you feel like that you are not getting the full value out of your food. Much of its value is being wasted, and your health and strength are wasting too. Unless you eat fully and naturally digest what you eat, you cannot be strong and well, cannot be free from discomfort, cannot enjoy life as you should.

You need Mother Seigel's Syrup for your stomach's sake, and to stimulate the organs of digestion, including the liver and bowels. Mother Seigel's Syrup is a wonderful aid to weak and disordered stomachs and inactive livers. It restores their tone, strength and natural energy, so that they can do their duty thoroughly and easily.

The reason is not far to seek. This world-famous remedy for digestive disorders contains medicinal extracts of more than ten roots, barks and leaves, which in combination have a remarkable tonic effect upon the organs of digestion.

In this way the Syrup helps you to overcome your digestive disorders. It is an ideal remedy for indigestion, which it both banishes and prevents.

You need Mother Seigel's Syrup if you have pains after eating, distention, acidity, furred tongue, headache, biliousness, constipation, or a listlessness, for which you cannot account. These are all signs of digestive disorder—all signs that your stomach and liver, need the help which Mother Seigel's Syrup so surely supplies.

For fifty years now, Mother Seigel's Syrup has been tried by men and women, the world over, both in hot and temperate climates, and to-day it is more highly valued as a digestive remedy and stomach and liver tonic than ever before. Thousands upon thousands of people who are liable to liver troubles, which they blame upon the weather and, often enough, are due simply to unsuitable food, find in Mother Seigel's Syrup a relief they cannot obtain in any other medicine.

And untold thousands, whose stomachs are not so strong as they could wish, find in Mother Seigel's Syrup a help for their stomachs which nothing else provides.

Let their experience be your guide. Take Mother Seigel's Syrup after meals for a while, and note how much brighter and better you feel, and how your general health improves. Note, too, the improvement in appetite, the absence of discomfort after any meal, and the increase in your vigour, when Mother Seigel's Syrup is enabling you to digest the food you eat easily, naturally and thoroughly. [28]

SAVARESSES

SANITARY CAPSULES

DR. LE CLERC'S

WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY IN THE

DR. LE CLERC'S

DR. LE CLERC'S

DR. LE CLERC'S

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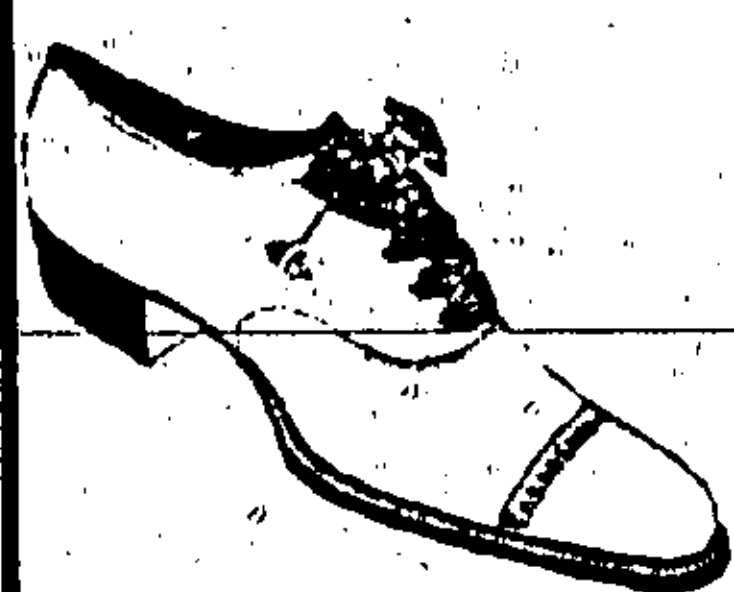
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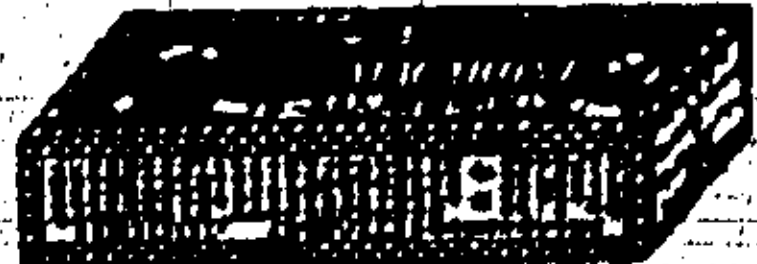
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CANTON TEA HOUSES.
TEA AND TALK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Nothing in the business life of Canton is more noticeable than the increase in the number of tea houses. Not only has the number increased in recent years but the expenditure in the decoration and equipment of these places has also increased. This shows that the number of those who frequent the tea drinking places have increased and that the people are demanding that the tea houses provide better accommodation than in former days. Until recent years the Cantonese took but two meals a day. One of these came about ten o'clock and the second about five in the afternoon. In between was the noon-time cup of tea with a few cakes in addition.

The noon-day teas have grown in importance until at the present time much more than a few sweet cakes go with the tea. The restaurants vie with each other in preparing a variety of meat pies made from all kinds of fish and meat. These meat pies are either baked or steamed and are made from wheat or rice flour. In the Chinese they are called "tim sam" which may be translated as "that which touches the heart." These meat cakes are well named, for the Chinese cook knows how to put in a taste which appeals to the enter. With the meat cakes usually comes a dish of "min" or Chinese noodles, which is more tender than the spaghetti so dear to the heart of the Italian. At the end of the meal is often a "lin yung ching," the ground-up sweetened seeds of the lotus flower, wrapped about with glutinous rice. Punctuating these dishes will be many kinds of sweet cakes each with its particular appeal.

In these days of high cost of living it will interest the foreigner in China to know that for all of this noon-day tea the customer pays only about twenty cents in Canton currency. For this amount the tea drinker not only gets his tea, but with it he gets from six to eight different dishes and leaves the restaurant feeling that he could not eat more and be happy. It may be that in the dishes of the Cantonese the food controllers of western countries might find it way out of the problem of how to reduce the cost of providing for the table of the ordinary citizen.

In even the best of the houses in Canton the foreigner observes customs which would cause a riot if observed in a good restaurant in America or Europe. In the first place the costume of the waiters is decidedly delectable. Above the waist and below the knees there is nothing to cover the brown skins of these servers. It would be hard to imagine these waiters in a Western restaurant where the right to show the back and shoulders is usually reserved for the feminine guests. However, it must be admitted that there is as much or more reason for little clothing on the waiters as there is for little clothing on the guests when it is remembered that the waiters must come into close and frequent proximity to the Chinese stoves.

It is doubtful if the tea served in these restaurants would please the palate of the Western tea drinking connoisseur. The guest makes his choice of "dragon well" (green) or of "water fairy" (red) tea. The dry leaves are brought to him in a large cup. Into this cup boiling water is poured and the tea is allowed to stand until the drinker pours it out into a smaller cup from which he drinks. There is no need of sugar or milk and the same tea leaves serve to provide a large number of small cups of tea during the entire drinking hour.

The hot water for the tea is poured from a large kettle and the waiters have become extremely expert at pouring out this boiling hot water into the cup of customer. No drops are allowed to fall on the guests nor on the marble-topped tables. The kettles are heated over charcoal burners at one side of the room and the waiters are constantly circulated among the tables providing hot water for the tea leaves.

With the Cantonese the noon-day tea provides more than nourishment for the stomach. It provides opportunity for the exchange of ideas in conversation which lengthens the tea drinking time to an hour or more. The signs in front of these restaurants have on them the Chinese characters which mean "tea and talk." The talk is as important as the tea.

The American takes his noon-day meal from off a lunch counter. Eating to him is a means to existence. With the Chinese it is a time for the exchange of gossip and discussions of an infinite number of subjects. This custom is as old as China.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMONG THE ROYAL DEAD
WHERE HISTORY SLEEPS
ENTOMBED.

[BY THE REV. JOCKEY PERKINS.]

It is announced that King Edward's body is shortly to be removed from beneath the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and placed in the sumptuous tomb which has been prepared for it in the Albert Memorial Chapel away to the east end.

How the thought takes my mind back to a day many years ago when I stood on the organ screen of St. George's side by side with one of the Windsor dignitaries! What a blazing day it was—one of those heavy June afternoons when there was not a breath to stir the air.

A strain of mingled joy and thanksgiving was welling forth from the organ. The white-robed choir entered, and the voice of the priest was heard beginning to chant Evensong. Some one touched my companion on the arm.

He turned to me, and I followed.

Where was I? In a dream? I stood in a low-vaunted chamber imperfectly lighted by a couple of oil lamps. As my eyes gradually became accustomed to the gloom I realised that I was in the presence of the departed of bygone generations.

"This," said our cleric, "is the coffin of William IV. Here is that of George IV., and there at the extreme east end lies the body of poor old King George III. It is a very rare thing, indeed, that the royal vault is ever opened save for some great funeral, but I thought you would like to hear how wonderfully beautiful the music sounds down here."

Then hard on the verses there burst forth the psalm supported by a wonderful rolling accompaniment from the organ, and chanted with that purity and beauty of tone in which the Windsor choir always excels.

It was an occasion to which only the pen of a Macaulay or a De Quincey could possibly do justice. How the matchless music surged along on its way as the thoughts rose up in one's mind of George III., the founder and constructor of this royal vault, who had loved Windsor with all his heart and soul, and who had dragged out the last ten years of his dim old age in a couple of rooms in the castle of which he was the proud possessor. There, lay the Prince Regent, "the first gentleman in Europe," who by his vices and follies had nearly brought the English monarchy down to the dust. There, too, most pathetic of all, was the coffin of his daughter, the much-loved Princess Charlotte, with her tiny baby beside her.

At last the time came for us to retrace our steps, and we passed out into the upper world once more and out into the brilliant June sunshine feeling that we were different from what we had been an hour previously. Life and death—how strangely and wonderfully are they intermingled! What a strange collection of hopes and disappointments, of joys and sorrows, lie hidden in that royal vault, which during the last ten years has been enriched so greatly by the presence of Edward the Reckless.

Does not, after all, the greatness of England consist in the unbroken continuity of her life, in her power of adaptation to the changed circumstances of the times, which has scarcely ever failed to be exemplified in the life and work of those who sit on her throne?—Daily Express.

The Chinese theatre reflects this fact. In the play when the villain wishes to get a knowledge of affairs in the village, he goes to the tea house and keeps both ears open to the conversation going on about him. He is sure to get the information which he desires. If animated conversation is an aid to digestion the guests of a Chinese tea house will never suffer from dyspepsia.

There is a custom in the tea houses which does not prevail in any other part of China, according to a guide book in Chinese which has recently been published. This is the practice that the Cantonese has of waiting, all the dishes and the chop sticks before he begins to use them. Imagine the amazement which the frequenter of a London restaurant would cause if he washed the dishes brought to him. In China this is done by pouring hot water into the shallow cover of the larger tea cup. The smaller cup from which the guest drinks is then turned around in this cup cover until it is clean enough. Water is then poured into the smaller tea cup and the spoon and chop sticks receive their washing. This practice in Canton would seem to indicate that the Southerners have a greater desire for cleanliness than their Northern brothers.

One feature of the tea house will please the Westerner. There is no tipping of the waiters in the large dining rooms, where most of the guests take tea. If privacy is desired, small rooms may be rented. Here the tip appears under another name. The customer does not tip the servant. He merely pays for scented water which is brought to him in a basin at the close of the meal for bathing his face. For this a large price is charged, and this includes the tip which the waiter receives. The custom of tipping all waiters has not yet spread to China. But we should not lose hope. Western "civilization" is coming this way rapidly. The Cantonese may yet have to pay to have his hat in a check room to be provided, and to leave an "honorarium" under the dishes.

THE "LAERTES" CASE.
AGAIN.
TO COME BEFORE FULL COURT OF APPEAL.

The approval of the Secretary of State having been received for the appointment of Judge Skinner Turner of Shanghai as an Appeal Court Judge, in the place of Sir Haviland de Saumarez, who is now on leave, the Full Court of Appeal, comprising His Honour Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Acting Chief Justice, His Honour Judge Skinner Turner, and His Honour Mr. J. R. Wood, Acting Puisne Justice, will sit in Hongkong on August 3rd.

The appeal for their consideration is against the judgment of Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., delivered on January 14th, in the famous *Laertes* case, which arose out of the collision at sea, on December 15th, 1917, between the *Laertes* and the *Warrimoo*. In the course of the judgment, Sir William Rees Davies stated the facts to be as follows:—The applicants, the Hong Hing Steamship Company, Ltd., effected two marine insurance policies with the Tai Sun Insurance and Banking Company, Limited, for 12 months from 16th July, 1917, one policy being upon the hull and machinery of the *s.s. Laertes* and the other policy being upon the profit of that ship. No question however arises on the policy upon the hull and machinery, the amount of that claim having been paid in full. As to the policy upon the profit the policy is a valued policy and the agreed value of the profit is specified at \$200,000, whereof the amount of \$20,000 is insured under, and is the agreed value of the policy in question.

The policy is payable in the event of the total loss of the ship. On 15th December, 1917, the ship was sunk at sea as the result of collision and became a total loss. The Insurance Company went into voluntary liquidation in March 1918 and the applicants claimed from the liquidator the amount of \$20,000 respecting the loss of profit. The liquidator, however, refused to pay the amount of \$20,000, and the applicants claimed from the liquidator the amount of \$20,000 respecting the loss of profit. The liquidator, however, refused to pay the amount of \$20,000, and the applicants claimed from the liquidator the amount of \$20,000 respecting the loss of profit.

The notice of rejection by the liquidator states:—(1)—That no proof has been furnished that any or what loss of profit resulted from the loss of the ship. (2)—That the policy upon the profits of the vessel claimed upon was a gambling policy and void as such. Sir William decided as follows:—I can come to one conclusion only, and it is, I think, consistent with justice and common-sense, that the owners should render particulars of the profits earned between the date of the charter and the date of the loss of the vessel, and that these profits should be accounted for as against the sum insured. In arriving at this conclusion I have not overlooked the terms of the covenant which is in the common form. The words to pay "the sum of money so assured" clearly means the sum of money so assured on loss of profit; and for the reasons which I have given the loss of profit can in my opinion be only construed to mean such loss of profit as is proved to be due within the margin of the valuation, and the words "no abatement what ever shall be made" must be read subject to that qualification. The applicants must pay the costs of these proceedings.

HARBIN MYSTERY.

DOINGS OF ALLEGED RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

HARBIN, June 16th.—The officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway Administration and of the Harbin police are vigilantly watching the movements of two groups of alleged Russian military officers from China, whose mission is ambiguous and suspicious, especially in the eyes of the Chinese authorities, who are daily in fear of a coup d'état by a "certain country" in the hope of establishing its supremacy over this Russo-Chinese line in North Manchuria. According to reliable information, these alleged Russian military officers, under the control of a Colonel, are in reality, Burjats, Mongols and Jews who are reported to be working hand in hand with those Hunghutze leaders whose names are in the possession of the Chinese Government authorities in this city and whose real mission and object are creating disturbances or organizing Hunghutze raids, like the one which recently occurred in the Taipeiing railway station, for involving China in international difficulties.

Liberals of Western India, representing the Moderates of the Bombay Presidency, have submitted a representation to Mr. Montagu against the retention of the residential qualification for candidates for election to the Bombay Legislature under the reform rules.

DEATH OF MR. A. G. GORDON.
WHILE ON THE VOYAGE HOME.

By the death of Mr. Alexander Grant Gordon, at Bombay, on June 21st, while travelling to England, the Colony of Hongkong has lost a most genial personality and one of its oldest European residents. He had lived in the Colony upwards of forty-four years with very few holidays and had enjoyed excellent health down to quite recent years when age began to tell. Early this year he had a very serious illness, and accompanied by Mrs. Gordon and their youngest daughter, Jean, he left for home less than a month ago on the P. & O. *Norona*, it being confidently hoped that the voyage and stay at home would quickly lead to complete recovery. Unfortunately his condition evidently took a turn for the worse on the voyage. He entered a hospital in Bombay, and died on Monday last.

Mr. Gordon leaves behind a wife and five daughters—all of whom are married except the youngest—and one son, Alan Gordon, who is being educated at Dulwich College. Of his family, only one daughter, Mrs. A. C. Leitch, is in the Colony at present. It is hardly necessary to add that the deepest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Gordon and all the members of the family in the sad circumstance.

Born in 1852 Mr. Gordon was thus nearly 68 years of age at the time of his death. He was educated at Glasgow and received his early training as an engineer on the Clyde. He came to the Colony, as we have said, 44 years ago and followed his profession as an engineer and naval architect. He was for many years the Superintendent of the now defunct China and Manilla Steamship Co., Ltd., as well as Consulting Engineer for the Brick and Tile Works at Deep Water Bay and for various other concerns of which Messrs. Shawan, Tones & Co. were the agents. He was also the Government Surveyor of Boilers of private steamships under 50 tons, and Surveyor of the Marine Board of Underwriters, Philadelphia and San Francisco. He had been the senior partner of the firm of Gordon and Co. since 1880, and a few years ago he founded the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co. at Shaikwan, of which the firm of Gordon & Co. are the General Managers. Mr. Gordon's professional qualifications are indicated by his title to place after his name the initials M.I.N.A., M.I.M.E., and M.I.E. & S. Mr. Gordon, it may be added, was one of the original members of the local Engineers and Shipbuilders' Institute. He had been a Justice of the Peace of the Colony since 1903.

Socially he was one of the most likable of men. He had a ready wit and a fund of amusing anecdote, which added to his interesting recollections of the early days of the Colony, when Hongkong was a vastly different place to what it is to-day, made him a centre of mirth and interest at any social gathering. He shone especially at Scottish gatherings, for "Sandy" as he was familiarly called by hosts of friends, was then at the top of his form.

It was as President, for a year, and a standing member of the Committee of St. Andrew's Society that Mr. Gordon came very much into the limelight of publicity, especially during the war, for he was a really untiring and enthusiastic worker on all those occasions when the Scottish community laid itself out for a co-operative effort on behalf of charity. He was the sole survivor in Hongkong of the Caledonian Society, the parent of the St. Andrew's Society, and many a good story could he tell of those old days when the Scots foregathered to celebrate their national day, or the birthday of the immortal Bobbie Burns. At the last meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, he suggested the formation of a "Cronies' Club," with the object of affording to men from "The Land o' Cakes" more frequent opportunities of meeting in a social way. He will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends in the Colony.

MURDER OF REIMERT.
CHINESE GENERAL'S DENIAL OF RESPONSIBILITY.

WUCHANG, June 16th.—With reference to the murder of Dr. Reimert at Yochow, in reply to the enquiry of the Military Government, General Chang Chin-yao declines to accept responsibility for the incident. On the ground that there are other Northern armed forces in Yochow besides his own Seventh Division troops. Yochow reports say that the Northern defeated troops are in need of money and supplies which Hupeh is not in a position to give, so that more trouble is feared. Every train and boat from Hunan is full of refugees, but so far there is no indication that the Southerners are advancing towards Yochow from Changsha. Chang Chin-yao has wired to General Wong urging him to assume his new duties as High Inspecting Commissioner of Hunan and Hupeh, and then send General Wu Kuang-hsin to Hunan, because he wants to retire from official life as it is impossible for him to re-capture Changsha. But General Wong has already wired to Reimert giving various reasons for his inability to assume his new duties in view of the existing dangerous situation in his own province. General Wong urges that General Tiao Kun should be ordered to relieve Hunan.—Asiatic News Agency.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Lowe had unusually good luck with his first questions in the Legislative Council. On each subject he drew from the Government quite lengthy and important statements.

I take it that the reply of the Government to the Hon. Mr. Lowe's request for the publication of the Report of the Commission which reported on the emoluments of the Civil Servants of the Colony is not a refusal, but simply a postponement. So, at least, it is to be hoped. The Government reply seems to make the situation more puzzling than ever. In short it is:

Where we have departed from the recommendations of the Commission we have made the conditions more advantageous in every case to the civil servant, yet the plain fact of the matter is that there are important classes of men in the Civil Service who are drawing fewer dollars to-day than they did before the salaries were revised with the object of increasing rather than reducing them! And these are classes of Civil Servants who can ill afford to bear any reduction in their dollar revenue, for their salaries provide little margin for conversion. Now, it was surely never intended by the Commission that these men should be worse off than they were before.

The explanation of the whole mystery is doubtless in the vagaries of exchange, and one would like to see how both the Commission and the Secretary of State came to agree upon these "Irish rises." I understand that the exchange compensation of 7 per cent, which has just been granted will not suffice to remove the grievance in the case of certain subordinate officers at least. As I have said before it will be interesting to see how the total vote for salaries under the revised scales compares with the total vote under the old scales.

No announcement has so far been made as to whether any change has been made in the salary attaching to the Governorship. Of the Eastern Crown Colonies the Governorship of Ceylon has hitherto been accounted "the plum of the Service." The salary attaching to the post is given as Rs. 105,000, which includes allowances. That works out at £7,000 a year—or did before this week when the exchange value of the Rupee was fixed at 10 to the pound sterling instead of 15. The Governorship of the Straits Settlements is worth £5,000 a year, and the Governorship of Hongkong has figured in the reference books as being similarly remunerated, plus an entertainment allowance of £1,000 a year, making together £6,000 a year. Assuming that no increase has been made in the sterling amounts of either the salary or the entertainment allowance, exchange makes the Governorship of Hongkong more to be envied, from the point of view of the emoluments, than that of any other Colony. Such a salary, of course, allows a very large margin for conversion with the result that while the dollar remains somewhere in the neighbourhood of 4/- it is probably possible to save out of the salary, for conversion into gold, a greater sum than the post was ever worth in all the years that the dollar remained below the 2/- level. When will the Governments combine to establish a uniform coinage and put an end to such exchange problems?

Apologies, the dissatisfaction existing among certain sections of the Police Force, my attention has been drawn to a paragraph in a Home paper which begins with these words: "Police conditions are rapidly improving in this country, but there are still folk who wish to wield the baton further afield, and an inquirer this week asks how to apply for service in Hongkong." Evidently he has heard good reports of the service from somewhere!

It is interesting to learn the nature of the response which has been made to the Government's offer of financial assistance for building purposes with the object of relieving the house famine. With the general conclusions of the Committee there will be little disagreement. The Government statement brings out the fact that arrangements have been made for loans contingent upon the building of 39 flats and ten houses, and terms have been offered for the advance of a considerable sum for the building of a private hotel. In addition to all this, 23 applications have been made for loans for building private residences. The building projects in sight now seem to promise some amelioration of the problem. The trouble is that projects of this kind are often a long time maturing.

Overheard in the market. Comptroller to European Lady Customer: My fen, he talks, European lady now have got Guild? What for wanchoo Guild—allee same Chinese fashion! My fen, he talks those amahs plenty bobbey now, and allee missies talkes servants velly had—makee plenty amahs pidgeon, so European missies now have got Guild for makoo shop this had fashion. My savee you talkes your fen, my shop charge plover price—no pay any souwee.

It was all incomprehensible till it dawned that the H.K.W.G. and M.C.L.G. had been formed. What is the H.K.W.G. and M.C.L.G.? Guess again! A good deal of amusement in an otherwise dull moment can be obtained from guessing what a string of initial letters really stand for.

Roderick Random.

THE HUMPHREY BISHOP CO.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO NIGHT.

The Humphrey Bishop Company are presenting a complete change of programme to-night, when they can be certain of another good reception. As one of the best balanced vaudeville companies—if not the best—that has visited Hongkong in recent years, they deserve well, even on these hot days.

Some of the Company's patrons will be glad to hear that Messrs. Wiseman's having secured a licence intoxicating liquors will be sold in the room adjoining the dress circle. This, of course, will be in addition to the light refreshments.

Last night, the audience made up in infectious enthusiasm what little it lacked in numbers. It was inadvertently stated in our yesterday's issue that Mr. Bishop had decided to change the programme every night after Monday. The wish was father to the thought! The next change will be on Tuesday.

A CHAT WITH MISS GELA HARDIE.

If a plebiscite were taken, among frequent theatre-goers, as to which of the members of the Humphrey Bishop Company contribute most largely to their success as a collective whole, we imagine Miss Gela Hardie would come very near—perhaps together with Miss Marceline Boulais and Miss Louise Meadows—to obtaining premier honours. And this is not slighting the other talented members of the Company, for they are all the best of pals and will undoubtedly agree that little Miss Hardie has all the "pep" necessary for the vaudeville entertainer who wants to rise out of the ordinary.

A reporter of this newspaper, who had the pleasure of a chat with Miss Hardie yesterday evening, found that that little lady has had sufficient experiences in her young life as should satisfy the average person.

"I have been doing vaudeville work ever since I was ten or eleven years old," she said in a tone which meant to convey that she has nothing but the pleasantest memories of that comparatively recent past. "I learnt my dancing at school in Scotland, and for a long time I was doing a single turn with the African Theatricals. You see, I spent a lot of my life in Africa, and it was there I joined Mr. Bishop. It was just about two years ago that we went up to Nairobi. That's on the equator, so you can imagine how hot it was there."

"Hongkong's hot enough for me," put in the reporter. "Do you know that I really feel the heat here almost as much as I used to feel it in Nairobi. It is extraordinary. From South Africa we went on to Mesopotamia, and it was there we had some exciting times. Except when we stayed in Baghdad, we had to stay in military billets. We bore our discomforts in the best possible spirits. For occasional periods we had to live on tinned meats. But we met with kindness on every hand, so that we really enjoyed ourselves. We showed to soldiers all the while, and some of them had not seen an English girl for four years."

"Any dangers?" "Not from the Arabs, for the British were in occupation and everything was quiet round and about Baghdad. We had an accident once when we were travelling on an electric trolley. We banged up against another trolley in front, and as we were going at 30 miles an hour it was some shock. The driver of our trolley was so badly hurt that I believe he died afterwards. Mr. Jaffar had his face hurt. I was fortunate enough to escape with a couple of small bruises. Since we left Mesopotamia, everything has been new to me. I always wished to travel, but the East has been over-rated. Still, it adds to one's experiences and life is short. I shall be glad to get home. Home's in South Africa, you know."

"Will you stay there?" "I don't know yet. I am longing to go to Australia, and perhaps I shall be glad to do so." How few people will guess that Miss Hardie confessed to the name of Tugela, after the South African river of that name. Her father has spent the best years of his life there, and gave her that curious name.

Special thanksgiving services were held in Jewish synagogues in New York in honour of the decision of the Peace Conference to make Palestine the homeland of the Jews under a British mandate.

"I WAS DRUGGED AND ROBBED."

STORY DISBELIEVED BY MAGISTRATE.

FEMALE JEWELLERY BROKER IMPRISONED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the hearing was concluded in the case in which Mak Kwai, a Chinese woman, was charged with conspiracy to defraud certain women of their jewellery, which included a pearl necklace, valued at \$1,650, 16 pearls valued at \$1,000, one diamond ring, valued at \$1,600, another ring, valued at \$300, one gold bangle, valued at \$380, and two pairs of earrings, being worth about \$6,000.

Mr. A. E. Hall prosecuted on behalf of the owners of the property. The story was one of an amazing fraud perpetrated by a woman who, gaining the confidence of a large clientele by acting as a broker in small transactions, thought the opportunity ripe to make a big coup for herself. Having received the jewellery above enumerated and disposed of it to her own satisfaction, she had the temerity to go to the Police, and state that she had been drugged and the articles stolen.

The case created a great deal of interest, and the court was crowded, the majority of the spectators being women, who, after she was sentenced to six months' hard labour, left the Court evidently pleased.

The evidence given by various victims disclosed the fact that the woman was formerly an amah, and, through the efforts of some people, managed to start as a jewellery broker. A man gave her a ring worth \$1,100 to sell trusting her as she had previously performed similar transactions for him. A few days later the woman came to him and told him she had been swindled. Her next exploit was in connection with another jewellery broker from whom she received a pair of earrings and to whom she repeated the same tale. Her next victims were women, also in the same trade, and the majority of the jewellery belonged to them. The Police alleged that the prisoner met another woman by appointment, after she had received the jewellery, and that the things were taken to Canton.

Several witnesses, with whom defendant had lived, testified to the fact that on the day when the woman said she was drugged, she appeared in perfect health and was very lively. Defendant, however, adhered to her statement that she was met by a woman who invited her to her house, gave her drugged soup to drink and, while she was unconscious, stole the jewellery.

Mr. Smith sentenced her to six months' hard labour.

CHARGE AGAINST ARAB SEAMEN.

ALLEGED THEY WERE BEATEN.

Three Arab seamen who were charged with deserting the P. & O. steamer *Dreadnaught* in Hongkong harbour on June 23rd pleaded guilty before Commander Beckwith, R.N., the Marine Magistrate, yesterday, but said that they deserted because they were ill-treated daily by the Indians on board.

The Magistrate: But surely, you could have complained to the Captain?—We tried to do so, but were not allowed to see the Captain.

A representative of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, & Co., the local agents of the ship, said that the Company did not know that the defendants had deserted the ship until they gave themselves up to the Police. The Captain of the ship had not reported the desertion to the Company before sailing. The Company had cabled to the ship at Shanghai for information, but as the ship had not yet arrived there, none was available.

His Worship: When is the ship due back to Hongkong?—On July 16th.

The case was remanded until July 16th. In the meantime the P. & O. Company is to house the defendants in a seamen's boarding house and see that they do not leave the Colony.

CHINESE "FOKI" ATTACKED BY ARMED FOOTPADS.

A Chinese "foki" who was conveying \$400 to his firm, has reported to the Police that, while walking along Heung Hing Lane on Thursday afternoon, he was set upon by four men, one of whom was armed with a dagger. After throwing him on the ground, they stole the money.

SPORT.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

Bad weather has been responsible for many fixtures in this league being postponed. The 85th Co. R.G.A. after meeting the R.A.M.C. on Tuesday at the Happy Valley met the R.A.M.C. in Wednesday and although without Major Hackling and Capt. Olliver gained an easy victory by 83 games to 18. Scores:—

Lt.-Col. Loring and Capt. Davies beat Sub-Cond. Longstaff and Q.M.S. Crow, 9-0; beat S.-Sgt. Copey and L.-Cpl. Robson, 9-0; beat Capt. Spinks and Sergt. Major Haynes, 8-3.

Sergt. Davis and Sergt. Gillard beat Sub-Cond. Longstaff and Q.M.S. Crow, 8-1; beat S.-Sgt. Copey and L.-Cpl. Robson, 8-1; lost to Capt. Spinks and Sergt. Major Haynes, 3-6.

C.S.M. Pragnell and L.-Sgt. May beat Sub-Cond. Longstaff and Q.M.S. Crow, 9-0; beat S.-Sgt. Copey and L.-Cpl. Robson, 9-0; lost to Capt. Spinks and Sergt. Major Haynes, 4-8.

HAUNTED BY FEAR.

PHANTOM FOLLOWED HIM ABOUT.

When a man was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being a rogue and a vagabond, he made one of the strangest excuses ever heard in the Court. A constable stated that he saw the man sneak up the staircase of a house and he followed him. When questioned the man could not give any satisfactory explanation of his presence. "But I can," broke in the defendant. "I have been always haunted by fear. Whenever I walk out I feel as if someone is standing behind me ready to strike me down. I was so obsessed with the feeling that I rushed up the staircase for refuge."

The man had a previous conviction and was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment.

SNATCHING FROM A BABY.

MOTHER ARRESTS THE MISCREANT.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with snatching a bangle from a baby's wrist at Hungghom.

The infant was being carried on the back of its mother, who was going to market to make a few purchases. The woman got into a crowd and defendant was observed by another person to cut the bangle which was tied to the child's wrist. An alarm was raised and the mother immediately gave chase, capturing the snatcher after a long run. It was proved that defendant had just served a term of imprisonment for a similar offence and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour and to receive twelve strokes of the birch.

RETURNED BANISHEES.

BREAKING INTO A MATCHED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with breaking into a matched at Sham-sui-poi and with returning to the Colony after having been banished for life.

The case was remanded.

A man who had three previous convictions recorded against him for larcenies and had been banished for ten years was found to be in possession of a dagger. He was charged with the offence and also with returning from banishment. He admitted the second charge and was given twelve months' hard labour.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. O. SHAW.

PARADE-BATHING. Launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 5.15 p.m. and call at Kowloon ten minutes later.

LEAVE. Cadet J. W. Polley is granted six months' leave of absence from the Colony with effect from July 1st, 1926.

G. F. E. RAPSON, Bt. Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C. Hongkong, June 25th, 1926.

NOTICE.

UNIFORM.

The undermentioned members' boots are in Store, and can be had on personal application:—Sergt. L. B. Greenhill, Corp. M. L. Bailton, Bomb. J. M. Jack, Gunners G. Gipson, L. Jack, E. W. Bradbury, F. A. Britton, and K. K. Staple.

RICKSHA-COOLIE VICTIMIZED.

A ricksha-coolie reports that a passenger whom he was conveying to Kowloon City, attacked him with a hammer and stole \$2.50—his earnings for the day.

"PURITY CROSS" SAVOURIES AND ENTREES

made with a refined sense of niceties

"The more you eat—the more you want."

CREAMED FINNAN HADDIE au GRATIN

35c. and 65c. per tin.

CREAMED CODFISH

30c. and 55c. per tin.

CREAMED CHICKEN a la KING

40c. and 70c. per tin.

LOBSTER a la NEWBURG

50c. and \$1 per tin.

WELSH RAREBIT

40c. and 65c. per tin.

SPAGHETTI ITALIAN STYLE

35c. per tin.

GRACED SPAGHETTI

35c. per tin.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DOBBIE McINNES, LTD.

COMPASSES

SOUNDING MACHINES, CHRONOMETERS,

CLOCKS, ANEROIDS, SEXTANTS, TELES-

COPIES, TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

ENGINE INDICATORS & SPARES.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

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NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

A2360	PIZZICATO POLKA	XYLOPHONE SOLO	HOWARD KOPP
	PATRIOTIC MARCH	BELL SOLO	"
A2260	MAUDIE MAZURKA	"	"
	MIDSUMMER BELLS	"	"
A2118	CLAUDIA	XYLOPHONE SOLO	"
	CLOVER LAND	"	"
C3631	CORNGRATO	VIOLIN SOLO	ORQUESTA DE SALON
	CANTA PE ME	"	"

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,
16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

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GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

THE HOUSE FOR THE BEST SELECTION OF—

SUN HELMETS

SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND FINISH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.
CANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
THURSDAY, JULY 1st, being a General Holiday we should esteem it a favour if our Customers who usually hand in their Monthly Store orders on the 1st, would, in this instance, kindly let us have same on the 26th or 30th June.
Hongkong, June 25th, 1920. [1109]



NOTICE.
LICENCES FOR VEHICLES and their DRIVERS are renewable on JULY 1st, 1920, as follows:—
All Motor Vehicles, Motor Vehicle Drivers, Trucks, Carts, and Vans. Regulation embossed number plates for all Motor Vehicles will be ready for issue on the 1st proximo, costing \$2.00 per set. They will be issued with the vehicle licence.
P. P. J. WOODHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, June 21st, 1920. [1094]

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES LIMITED.
NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Local Share Register will be CLOSED from 1st to 30th JULY, both days inclusive, to ascertain what Registered Shareholders are entitled to an offer of Shares of the New Issue.
By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Register,
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1920. [1102]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK)
CREDIT NATIONAL 5 PER CENT, 1919.
DRAWING OF THE 4th MARCH 1920.
No. 698144 has drawn 1 million francs.
No. 261865 has drawn 500,000 francs.
Nos.—
1239022 Have drawn each
5233830 100,000 francs.
6283996
636257
Nos.—
152264
478605
987195
1491015
3182328
3796349
6283996
6198433
7700849
7707060
Besides the above mentioned numbers, the 39 following series, each one including 100 numbers will be reimbursed at 500 francs.
9501 152301 239201 478601 695101
819101 123901 149101 150601 173201
176701 238201 252901 315501 3165301
3598301 3605201 361601 3796301 424901
467601 482301 495101 5155301 522901
552101 563501 6198401 6283801 653201
670201 6773401 6981147 7099001 711501
730701 779901 7799504 9881141
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL
Manager,
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1920. [1104]

A. G. DA ROCHA,
IS THE AUCTIONEER.
A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.
Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 3221.
FAVOUR with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, June 26th, 1920, at 1.30 P.M. at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building) VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
Comprising—
Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sluice, Chelvey, Glassware, Wagonettes, Dining Chair, Silver Ware Clocks, Marble top Washstands, Copper Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric goods and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

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CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS LOCAL NEWS.
The Paper to read Home

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CORRUGATED IRON GODOWN at Yau Ma Tei.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. [1049]

TO LET.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [64]

FOR SALE.
NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Willey Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.
For particulars apply—
CARVALLO & COMPANY,
Machinery Department. [998]

FOR SALE.
ONE Tank Composite-built STEAM LAUNCH, in excellent condition 70 ft. x 14 ft. x 8 ft. (sheathed). Compound surface condensing engines—10" x 20" x 12" stroke. Multitubular boiler 7' diameter x 8' long. W.E. 125 lbs. Speed about 13 knots. Recently thoroughly overhauled and surveyed.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office, Box 1103. [1103]

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS. are instructed to sell
THE STEAMSHIP "JEHANGIR"
Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong under an Order of the Court
by
PUBLIC AUCTION
on
MONDAY,
the 28th day of June, 1920, at 3 o'clock P.M. IN ONE LOT
at their Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street.
THE Ship is a British ship registered at Hongkong of 2306 tons Gross and of 238071 Registered Tonnage and was built by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton.
For particulars to view apply to Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., the Auctioneers.
For further particulars, Apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building, or to
Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., the Auctioneers, Duddell Street. [1018]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.
21, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.
FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms. Billiard Room. Officers' Room. C.P.O.'s Room. Restaurant. Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories. Motor Launch "Dayspring". [78]

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We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying, with greatest care every class of goods giving our customers all the advantage of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.
KEYMER, SON & CO.,
Whitefriars, London.
Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 1844. [93]

FRENCH LESSONS.
G. MOUSSON,
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

報會總商華港香
HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.
Incorporated with the
CHUNG NGOI SUN PO
(Chinese Daily Press)
Published Daily under the auspices of the
CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Terms for Advertising (Translation for can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.)
Documents translated from or into Classical Colloquial Chinese.

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PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON and after this date advertisements of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under a special heading in the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" at a charge of
\$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS
if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.
An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.
Those who prefer their advertisements of this description to be displayed in one inch space, as hitherto, must give instructions accordingly and will be charged at the old rates.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN for voyage home about November as NURSE for boy five years old. First class passage. Apply Mrs. N. L. WATSON, 134, The Peak. [18]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1571 for one silver share No. 1571 now converted into a gold share in this Society standing in the name of Messrs. D. W. Bell & Co., of London, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the said certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect and a certificate for the 5 gold shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.
PAUL LAUDER,
for General Manager,
Hongkong, June 10th, 1920. [1050]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH:
TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.
DINER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 27TH:
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING Tiffin and AFTERNOON.

FLYING:—
SUNDAY, JUNE 27TH,
(Weather permitting)
Tickets for flights and full particulars may be obtained at the HONGKONG HOTEL, MAIN OFFICE or at REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [219]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.
Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads
Tel. 11. 2.
Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, JUNE 26th, 1920.

THE ROYAL NAVY.
We are so accustomed to rely upon the general efficiency of the Senior Service, and, in this generation we have had such practical proof of that efficiency, that there is a danger of all of us who are not directly connected with the Royal Navy taking insufficient interest in details connected with it. The books which have already appeared concerning the sea-fighting and nautical tactics during the war have had a good reception, and no doubt large numbers of readers were stimulated to thought by Lord Fisher's remarkable literary efforts. But it is difficult for the average landman to understand the complications of a modern man-of-war, even the officers and men are becoming so specialised that they probably hesitate to attempt to explain recent developments to the landmen. Yet we all know, vaguely it is true, that in personnel the Royal Navy was well-prepared for "the day" when it came. And so many lessons were learnt during the war that the Royal Navy is probably at a higher state of efficiency to-day than at any time of its illustrious history. There are still the old-type admirals who write to the papers and deplore the innovations which have taken place as the result of the zeal and enthusiasm of some of the more scientifically trained members of the service. And yet it is this continuous progress which is such an important factor in securing efficiency. When the steam-engine was introduced there were bitter opponents of what they called "the tin kettle idea." We of this generation do not remember those details, although we have read of the senseless opposition of the ignorant to all changes, but we do remember the struggle in connection with the introduction of the water-tube boiler. That was the commencement of the new era for the Royal Navy and no doubt the encouragement which success carries with it had not a little to do with the bold

policy of the Admiralty in connection with steam turbines and oil fuel. Nor must it ever be forgotten that the great idea of "tanks" for land warfare was originally turned down by the War Office, and but for the decision of the Admiralty to test such engines of warfare the splendid work of the "tanks" would never have been accomplished. It is an example of the extraordinary difference in mental outlook of the officials at the War Office and at the Admiralty, not only during the war, but for years before that great test came. Once the struggle about water-tube boilers was ended, the senior service welcomed mechanical inventions. The War Office always frowned upon them.

The dawn of the new era in equipment for the Royal Navy was brought about by the realisation of the importance of high speed as a fighting factor. How was the speed of warships to be increased? After various experiments, the Naval engineers came to the conclusion that the correct answer was "By the use of water-tube boilers." But a great deal of opposition met the suggestion. There were men like the late Lord BERRSFORD, a popular idol with the crowd, and one whose bravery in action had earned him some respect, but who could never realise that the *Condor*, and other out-of-date ships, were obsolete as fighting units because of the new mechanical inventions. It seems incredible that this breezy and attractive personality should have opposed any innovations or experiments in the Royal Navy and that he should have systematically maintained that it was the duty of Britain to wait until other nations had tested and proved suitable new ideas in Naval equipment. Fortunately the Naval Engineers, stuck to their duty; they insisted on more, and still more, tests upon the water-tube boilers. In the end they accumulated so much data that even the non-technical opponents of the water-tube boiler idea were silenced by facts which they were powerless to contradict. Unfortunately there are still Mrs. PARTINGTONS who wish to keep back the tide of knowledge and of progress. In those days men of the type of the late Lord CHARLES BERRSFORD held the hand of the broom; in China we see officials and others seizing it with the object of saving their jobs. But the tide cannot be kept back. A greater and more remarkable mechanical success for the Royal Navy was the introduction of the marine steam turbine. Here we must pay a tribute to the courage and ability of Sir CHARLES PARSONS. He pushed forward with his scientific experiments with little or no encouragement, but he has lived to see every battle-ship and cruiser of the Royal Navy which fought the German menace propelled by steam turbines. But in this case we can imagine that the Naval Engineers, while welcoming efficiency, had sentimental regrets at parting from the old-type of reciprocating engine. There is not the least resemblance between the engine-rooms of the war ships which were out on the China station twenty years ago and those of the H.M.S. *Colombo* or *Cairo*. The moving cranks and rods have gone for ever; there is no longer the splashing of oil, the whirring of moving parts. Everything is enclosed; you might take a meal in the engine-room of a turbine driven warship with very little discomfort in these days. Thus we, of this generation, have witnessed the three great mechanical changes in the Royal Navy, viz., the introduction of water-tube boilers, steam turbines and oil fuel. We have also seen a complete change in the system of Naval education. The present PAINE OF WALES passed through the Naval College at Osborne and worked in the machine shop, like any engineer's apprentice. Every Naval Officer of to-day must know something about science, for a warship is a concentrated mass of scientific equipment. Since the war the pay of the Naval Officer has been improved, and there is no addition to the country's expenditure of which the country more unanimously approved. Democratic ideas, such as promotion from the lower deck, have been carried out. In short, we may be satisfied that the Royal Navy is in a healthy state, so far as men and machines are concerned. As always during the last century, it is "Ready, aye! Ready!"

The Lisbon Government has concurred in a general increase of salaries for civil servants in Muenca.
An Indian youth has been removed to hospital, suffering from injuries received through being knocked down by a tram-car near Mallory Street.
The old hand-power methods of milling rice in Canton are gradually being discarded. About 35 mills in Canton and Honan are now using steam-power.

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Dr. Baleau is leaving for Home to-day on a holiday.

A Chinese passenger on a Tung On launch, bound for Aberdeen, jumped overboard and was drowned, despite heroic efforts on the part of a member of the crew to save him.

We understand that the largest seaplane of the seaplane fleet belonging to Captain Ricon's aerial transport company will make a flight to-day, weather permitting, from West Point to Cheung Chau, two passengers being guaranteed. It is hoped that this will lead to the organisation of a regular service.

The Fire Brigade was called out twice on Thursday, the first time at noon and the second at night, to put out two incipient fires, which had broken out in the basement of a house in Seymour Terrace. In the first instance two bags of shavings had ignited, and in the second, some clothing, the fires resulting from the fusion of an electric wire.

The boycott movement against Japanese goods is again reported to be active in Canton. This time the labourers, the merchants, and the teachers' union have joined in the agitation. The largest stores in the city have all signed pledges promising to cease further importation of low-grade goods. The labouring class is growing in importance. The past successful strikes of tea house and poultry business employees against speed-up treatment in Canton, and the recent favourable outcome of the Hongkong machinists' strike, says the *Canton Times*, have all given the labourers a new impulse.

The *Canton Times* which under instructions from the Military Governor had to suspend publication on May 30th has now resumed publication. Certain comments in the paper were alleged to be detrimental to public peace and order. In making its re-appearance, by permission of the Military Governor, the *Times* says it has no apology to offer but a statement that it will continue to prefer public to private interest and that it will continue to comment fairly and fearlessly on questions of the day with malice towards none but and subject to no particular influence. For freedom of speech and in opposing maladministration and unrepublicanism, the *Times* has fought a good fight so far. Any persecution will not discourage but arouse greater enthusiasm in the struggle for public welfare and the preservation of law and order in the country against tyranny and injustice.

CORRESPONDENCE.
AN INQUIRY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]
SIR.—Can any of your readers say who is Mayor McKay of Derry whose son is reported in the telegrams as having been so brutally murdered? Is not the present Mayor of Derry Ald. H. C. O'Doherty, one of the leaders of Sinn Fein in the Maiden City?—Yours, etc.,
LOYALIST.
June 24th, 1920.

OPEN WINDOWS AT NIGHT.
BEWARE OF BURGLARS.

The detective staff of our local Police Force are now facing the problem of discovering two Chinese who have carried out a systematic campaign against householders who sleep with their windows open during the summer. Several reports have been received during the last month of burglaries which have been committed in Broadwood Terrace, Wong-ni-cheung Road and other localities, and despite the ingenuity and resources of the detective force the perpetrators are still at large. Only two days ago a house in Wong-ni-cheung Road was burgled and several articles stolen, the burglars having ascended to the second storey of the building, by means of a scaffolding erected at the back of the premises.
The detectives are making careful investigation into this series of burglaries and are of the opinion from their study of the modus operandi that it is the work of two men, who are wanted by the Police for various episodes in their criminal career.

The recently established Industrial League in Holland has lodged a protest with the Government against the granting of a credit to Germany without adequate guarantees from the German Government; this contracts already concluded are to be executed.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL STRIKES IN BAVARIA.

DUE TO ARREST OF LABOUR LEADERS BY FRENCH.

LUDWIGSHAFEN, June 23rd.

A Havas message states:— After having organized general strikes throughout the Palatinate as a protest against the arrest by the French military authorities of several labour leaders on charges of espionage and of inciting to revolt, the strike committee has notified the strikers that the cessation of work is to last only twenty-four hours. This change of plans is thought to be directly due to the firmness of the French authorities and to the preparations made for the continuation of the work in essential trades and public utilities.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA. VIEWS OF THE FRENCH PREMIER.

BOULOGNE, June 23rd.

A Havas message states:— On Tuesday, when the Russian question was broached at the Allied Conference, Mr. Lloyd George showed that he wished to see political relations established with Moscow, but M. Millerand remained firm in his insistence that while he would accept the establishment of commercial relations with Russia, he would not recognize the Government of the Soviets until it performed the act of a regular Government by admitting the validity of the previous Russian Government in so far as the payment of foreign debt was concerned.

MERCHANDISE MARKS.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

LONDON, June 24th.

The report of the Departmental Committee with reference to merchandise marks shows that in the absence of the agreement of the bulk of traders concerned the Committee was given objection to the institution of a British national or Empire mark. The report advocates the establishment in foreign countries of trade representatives empowered to bring proceedings on behalf of British nationals.

AALAND ISLANDS. SOVEREIGNTY QUESTION REFERRED TO LEAGUE.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Great Britain has requested the Council of the League of Nations to deal with the Finnish-Swedish dispute as regards the sovereignty of Aaland Island. The Council will meet soon to consider the question.

INTERNATIONAL POLO CUP. AMERICA TO CHALLENGE ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, June 23rd.

The Polo Association has decided to challenge England for the International Cup. The matches will be played in June, 1921.

TENNIS SENSATION. J. C. PARKE DEFEATS AMERICAN CHAMPION.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The greatest sensation has been caused by J. C. Parke's defeat of W. N. Johnston, the American champion, in the second round of the World's Grass Championship, by 7-5, 2-6, 8-2, 8-6. The result was so unexpected that it sent a thrill through the whole country, in view of the forthcoming Davis Cup contest.

The match at Wimbledon was witnessed by a crowd of seven thousand, and was pregnant with scenes of intense enthusiasm and emotion, owing to the brilliant nature of the exchanges.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

PARIS, June 24th.

The Allies have sent a Note to Germany forbidding the construction of civil or military aircraft, until three months after the destruction or delivery of existing material.

The Allies have refused to allow Turkey a further extension of time for the signing of the Treaty.

BRITAIN AND MESOPOTAMIA.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 23rd.

In the House of Commons, on a vote for £10,000,000 on account of the Army, Mr. Asquith moved a resolution by a million. He complained that of a standing Army of 338,000, 167,000 would be employed outside the Empire. Referring to Mesopotamia, Mr. Asquith adhered to his previous conviction that it would be sound policy, both on financial and political grounds, to withdraw and concentrate the force. He estimated the cost of the operations in Mesopotamia at £33,000,000 for the year and considered it totally inconsistent, if not in fundamental violation of the principles of the League of Nations Covenant, that considerations of oil and cotton should determine the policy of the Government. Britain had no legal footing in Mesopotamia. He maintained that the mandate should be confined to parts within reach of the Persian Gulf, and Mosul be placed under native administration.

Mr. Lloyd George strongly denied that there had been any change in the Government's intentions regarding Mesopotamia. Dealing with Mr. Asquith's argument for a withdrawal he declared that if we had cleared out of Mesopotamia there would have been civil war. Then, when the League of Nations said "We have made you mandatory," Britain would have to organise another expedition costing £150,000,000 to £300,000,000 to reconquer the country. To say you would only clear out of Basra until the League of Nations asked you to reconquer the country was a most preposterous suggestion.

Mr. Asquith seemed to forget that he was responsible for the Sykes-Picot agreement, under which the British were responsible for the whole Vilayet of Bagdad. The view then was that we should accept responsibility for the whole of Mesopotamia. What possible defence could be made for a retirement to the marshy end of Mesopotamia? Regarding Mosul, Mr. Lloyd George said we consider it at present essential to the proper administration of Mesopotamia that Mosul should form a part thereof. The leading people of Mosul had petitioned the Government in favour of the unity of Mosul and Mesopotamia. He did not doubt that the Arabs would prefer to be treated as a unit. There was unity of race, population and religion, there was a desert between them and Syria, and nothing between them and Bagdad. Lord Kitchener considered the mountains north of Mosul the strategic boundary of Mesopotamia.

Regarding oil, Mr. Lloyd George declared that no arrangements had been made with private companies. The whole oil property in Mosul belonged to the Arab State, subject to pre-war arrangements with Turkey, because it was necessary to safeguard the interests of Americans. It would be most undesirable to make arrangements favoring the Arab States. It was essential that the Arabs should have the oil deposits of Mosul for the development of Mesopotamia. The Civil Administrations in Palestine and Mesopotamia were both paying their way. He repudiated the idea that the League of Nations might decide who would be mandatories thereunder and that it might be possible to hand over even to Germany mandates for countries which cost us hundreds of millions to emancipate. President Wilson never advocated that view, but the League could consider a mandate. If its terms were abused or the natives oppressed. He proposed to take the views of leaders of the Arab population as to the best methods of establishing a Government and as soon as a new Government was established expenditure would decrease and the forces necessary would be negligible.

Turning to the question of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, Mr. Lloyd George said it was perfectly true that we were undertaking more than we anticipated. He believed France and Italy would be able to contribute an equal share in course of time. News from Asia Minor was much more favourable than alarmist telegrams depicted. He did not believe it possible to make any peace in Mesopotamia or that quarter of the world unless we make it clear that our policy must be carried through; namely, the releasing of the non-Turkish populations from Turkish sway.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded: "We are working our way out of the difficulties, but we must keep steady. Not a farthing will be spent except to carry out our mission; then these countries will bless us and we shall have done something adding lustre and glory to our great Empire." Mr. Asquith's motion was defeated by 235 votes to 50.

POLAND.

MENACED BY TYPHUS EPIDEMIC.

LONDON, June 24th.

The League of Nations has appealed to the Governments of all countries for funds to combat the typhus epidemic and other diseases in Poland and surrounding countries, and so prevent its spread to other countries. The appeal says every country in the world, either from geographical position, commercial interests, or humanitarian motives is concerned with the giving of such help. A minimum of £2,000,000 is required, and the British Government has agreed to provide immediately £500,000 without prejudice to the final amount of her subscription, provided four other countries advance a similar amount. The League has also asked the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva to issue a general appeal for funds to the peoples of all countries in the world.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

BETTER NEWS FROM DERRY.

LONDON, June 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Denis Henry stated that information had been received this morning that Londonderry had a comparatively quiet night. Civilians fired occasional shots but it was unnecessary for the troops to fire. All was quiet at ten o'clock this morning. Replying to Colonel Ashley, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government's policy now was that persons convicted of offences in Ireland who hunger-struck must face the consequences of their action.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE. INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, June 23rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that it was intended that India be represented at the next International Labour Conference. Membership of the League of Nations necessarily entailed expenditure by the participating countries, but membership would be very valuable to India.

THE NAURU AGREEMENT. NOT SUBMITTED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, June 23rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Captain Wedgwood Benn, Colonel Leslie Wilson stated that the Nauru Agreement was not submitted to the recent meeting of the Council of the League of Nations. The Government was of opinion that the Agreement did not require to be so submitted.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

LONDON, June 23rd.

In the House of Lords the Duke of York took his seat. He was introduced by the Dukes of Connaught and Northumberland, with the usual ceremonial. H.M. the Queen, Princess Mary and many Peers were spectators in the Peers' Gallery.

ANTI-DUMPING BILL. GOVERNMENT TO PROCEED WITH IT.

LONDON, June 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government intended to proceed with the Anti-Dumping Bill, but it would not be possible to introduce it before the Recess.

COSTS IN AMERICA. DENIAL OF SLUMP.

Reports that have been filtering out to the Orient in recent weeks that retail prices in American cities have been tumbling are branded as untrue in a cable from the American Exporters-Importers Association that has been received recently by the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai. Following is the text of the message: "American Chamber of Commerce of China, Shanghai:— 'Please inform the trade that newspaper reports regarding radical price reduction are erroneous and apply only to local retail trade. These reports express the universal desire to reduce the cost of living. All manufactured merchandise continues scarce in great demand, and will certainly remain so as long as factory production is restricted by labour strikes and strikes in ports, railroads and other commercial centers. European nations cannot supply their own present requirements leaving little if any available supplies for export. American works today are manufacturing much below capacity due to a great scarcity of raw material and urgent delivery demands constantly are increasing. Your buyers should not be misled by sensational articles as the above statement is confirmed by all reliable sources of information. Please advise neighbouring trade associations.'

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

M. PAINLEVÉ IN PEKING.

PEKING, June 25th.

M. Painlevé had an audience of the President this afternoon, and presented to him the diploma of Honorary Doctor of Laws conferred on him by the Paris University.

HAI AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

PEKING, June 25th.

Hai Shih-chang and Chang Tso-lin remain in Peking until the political conditions stabilise.

CHINA'S GUNBOATS. SAID TO HAVE FIRED ON JAPANESE.

The Japanese Government says the *Japan Advertiser* is understood to have been already investigating into the report that guns from a Chinese gunboat were fired on the Japanese gunboat at Nikolai at the time of the massacre there on March 12th. Should these reports prove true, it is probable that they will be made the basis of diplomatic representations to the Chinese Government in protest against the unlawful bombardment.

According to the best information available in Tokyo the Chinese gunboat said to have fired on the Japanese at Nikolai is one of several former German vessels which were seized by the Chinese in the port at Shanghai when China joined the Allies. Under the pretext last fall of going up the Sungari River, which is in China's own territory, these gunboats, with one transport proceeded up the Amur River for Nikolai.

The Omak Government that time, for the reason that the Amur was not an international waterway and also because the Aigun treaty had not provided for allowing foreign war vessels to navigate the river, refused permission for their further progress. The Chinese disregarded the notice and forced their way up the Amur, when they were fired on by the troops of the Omak Government and were compelled to return to a point about 30 Russian miles above Nikolai and have passed the winter there.

It is authoritatively stated that these gunboats are the *Li-chieh*, the *Li-shan*, the *Kiang-hung* and the *Li-chuan*. They are all small river boats of 100 tons. The *Kiang-hung* is understood to have been the flagship.

NORTH LOUISIANA OIL FIELD. DAILY PRODUCTION OF NEARLY 90,000 BARRELS.

North Louisiana's 1919 oil well completion held the high mark for average initial daily production to each well in the 11 oil-producing areas east of the Rocky Mountains, according to reliable available statistics made public recently. The North Louisiana fields averaged 887 barrels initial daily production to each completion while the North Texas completions averaged 565 barrels, the Gulf Coast field 433 barrels and the Pennsylvania field only 103. These figures give some idea of the extent of the decrease in production in the once prolific field of the East and of the increase in Southern output.

The figures show that the Gulf Coast region developed the greatest number of dry holes in comparison with the 1,236 completions in this district or 45 per cent. being dry. Out of a total of 705 completions in Louisiana, there were 123 dry holes or 17 per cent. of the total wells drilled. Kentucky-Tennessee completions numbered 3,718 completions of which 421 or 11 per cent. were dry wells. The Lima-Indiana field, often called a close second to North Louisiana so far as promise is concerned, showed a total of 150 dry holes out of 334 completions, or 19 per cent. of the total.

Louisiana's oil production trebled in the last two years. Production for January, 1918, totaled 781,000 barrels, and reached 2,587,000 barrels in January, 1920. The daily average jumped from 25,194 to 82,806 barrels. Homer field in North Louisiana now leads the United States in oil production having passed Burk Burnett, Texas, its nearest rival, several weeks ago with pipe-line production of nearly 90,000 barrels daily. Late reports also indicate the return of the once prolific Indian field of Louisiana. Recently flowing wells have been brought in in the extreme southern end of the pool where it was believed that only pumps could be developed.

Latest statistics place the total number of producing wells in the United States at 225,000 with an output of over a million barrels of oil daily.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY OF DESPAIR.

Another tragedy among the aristocratic refugees in Switzerland is reported from Roman-shorn. The young Hungarian Baroness Karlesky, who was of Russian origin, after paying her hotel bill took a boat on Lake Constance, accompanied by her 2-year-old child. Later both were found drowned in the lake. A letter which the Baroness had left at the hotel said that Bela Kun, the former Hungarian dictator, had killed her husband in Budapest and confiscated his property.

SIBERIAN BUFFER STATE.

RUSSIANS RESENT IT.

Opposition to the establishment of a Siberian buffer state is voiced in very strong terms by the *Dnevnoye Obozreniye*, a Vladivostok journal, which in the course of a long editorial speaks thereof, in part, as follows:—

"The establishment of a buffer state composed of the three Far Eastern provinces, as far as Lake Baikal, appears to be attracting serious interest on the part of Japanese diplomats and business circles, as may be seen from the attention which the Japanese press pays to this question. As a matter of fact, this proposition has been the policy of Japan for the past few years, especially since the time of her intervention. Japan's eastern statesmanship, the propaganda agent of which was the notorious Semenov and his subsidized press, was charged with the task of cutting off Eastern Siberia from the so-called 'rotten Western Siberian administration and of course, thus from Central Russia.' Now that Semenov has lost importance as a political figure, the Japanese imperialists, faithful to their buffer state ideal, are beginning to boom it in their press in order thus to prepare the way for its practical realization.

RUSSIA CANNOT AFFORD LOSS.

"The buffer state idea is detrimental to the interests of Russia as a whole as well as to those of the provinces which it is proposed to transform into such a state. The All-Russian Government cannot cast off its Far Eastern provinces and place them under the direct influence of foreign, principally Japanese, capital. Without an outlet to the Pacific Central Russia and Siberia will to a great extent lose their economic position in the world of commerce. As the loss of one of the richest parts of Russia as a matter of fact, the richest part, with the great waterway, the Amur river, would certainly be a heavy loss to the country which has spent so much time and effort to establish itself on the Pacific coast in order to lay down there the basis of civilization.

"These provinces will always be open to threats of invasion by armed forces, and, perhaps, of annexation as a whole or in part, as long as the existing political systems of our neighbors do not undergo a change by placing authority in the hands of labour. Even if such annexation does not take place, these external forces, feeling their dominance, will be masters of the situation, and the provinces will, if not do so, at least de facto in their power. In other words, the Russian Far East will be placed in the position of Korea, and in this and the Japanese imperialists are working.

"We know how Japan is keeping order in Korea and we also know how she is doing it in Transbaikalia, where she took possession of rats, timber, wolfram, gold, etc. We also know how the British kept 'order' in South Russia, whence they exported oil, tobacco, manganese ores, etc. Now Japan kindly promises to keep 'order' in the Far East, for which she must be paid the heavy price of a buffer state.

"It goes without saying that the local population will not rest content with a buffer state. As a result of the policy pursued during the past half century, the Far East has been under the sway of militarism, and but little has been done in the line of development of natural resources. Now, because of internal political reasons, the time has arrived for the population to establish new administrative conditions and to develop the natural resources. Unfortunately, external conditions, especially as these affect relations with Japan, do not give promise of the approach of a peaceful period of reconstruction. The Far East has always caused a deficit to Russia. If these provinces are separated from Russia, who is going to pay the deficit? The expenses of these provinces have increased enormously, and the productive values from which they should be covered are still problematical. The only solution appears to be in loans and concessions, such as have been resorted to by the Chinese, but while such would cause no danger to a united and centralized Russia, which would be strong enough to dictate her own terms, for a buffer state such would be tantamount to political slavery under the dominance of those advancing the loans and obtaining the concessions.

"The will of the people within the territories forming the proposed buffer state must also be taken into consideration. There is no doubt but that they will not give their assent to the carrying out of the plans of the Japanese imperialists. It is useless for the followers of the aggressive policy of Japan to lay stress on the so-called Siberian separatist movement, as even those favouring a broad and national autonomy favour unity with the Russian Republic. At the first Siberian Conference, held at Tomsk in 1917, where representatives of 23 national organizations discussed the question of a Siberian government, a resolution was passed to the effect that while Russia must be an indivisible republic, her separate parts must be organized on the basis of national autonomy or on a territorial basis, and that at the same time it was desirable to develop the principle of self-determination of provinces, districts and nationalities, including the organization of a Russian republic on the basis of a federation. It may therefore be safely assumed that the Siberian population will resist the buffer state plan as an impracticable project, a fantastic plan engendered in the brains of the imperialists.

Burglars broke into the house where Napoleon was born at Ajaccio, Corsica, recently in the hope of finding historic relics which might be sold for large sums. Their hopes, however, were not realized.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

MANY DELEGATES TO VISIT OKHINA.

Two tours around the world for delegates who will come to Tokyo this fall for the World's Sunday School Convention are now being planned. Other extensive arrangements for the travel of the delegates to and from the Far East and through Japan and China are also being made.

Two ships will leave Japan after the World's Sunday School Convention has concluded with delegates who will return by way of China, Singapore, Colombo, and Port Said to Marseilles. There the conducted tour will add and railroad tickets to a Channel port and Trans-Atlantic steamship tickets will be provided. If possible, detours through India will be arranged for additional cost. It is likely that special sight-seeing can also be planned for Egypt and Palestine. The ships to be used for these Around-the-World tours are the *Asama Maru* and the *Kama Maru* of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line. The first tour, without the detour in India or Palestine, will arrive at Marseilles December 14th and the second on January 11th, 1921.

So many World's Sunday School Convention delegates have desired to take the tour sailing from Vancouver by the *Empress of Asia* on August 29th, that so many reservations can be obtained for that particular trip. To meet the demand for just such an itinerary another tour has been provided which will go to Manila and South China before the Convention begins. The new tour will be on the *Korea Maru* from San Francisco, leaving August 21st. After visiting Manila for two days and spending 8 days in Hongkong and Canton the delegates will journey to Shanghai and thence to Tokyo via Nagasaki. They will arrive in Tokyo on the second day of the convention.

According to literature sent out by the committee in the United States, reservations are being made daily on the ten steamers that will carry the delegates to the convention. The sailings are from July 30th to September 23rd. Three ships are for the exclusive use of those going to the Tokyo Convention. All are popular Pacific Ocean steamers: the *Montague*, *Silver Star* and *Nova Japan*. On some of the steamers, where not more than 50 or 75 reservations could be obtained, all berths have now been taken, but good accommodations can be had on other tours. Some of the trips provide for touring in Japan only, while others include in their itineraries Korea, China or the Philippines. The privilege of Christian companionship during the entire tour is one of the very attractive features that is assured to every delegate.

WILL SEE VISITORS STATION. Those who come to the Convention in Tokyo next October will have unusual opportunities of coming into close contact with the work at many of the mission stations. The itineraries are planned with this in view. Recipients are being planned by the missionaries and members of the Japanese churches. Tokyo, of course, will extend a gracious welcome, as will Yokohama. Special courtesies are contemplated in such places as Osaka and Kobe, where there are large Christian educational institutions.

The Interchurch World Movement has placed the matter of directing the deputations of tourists in the care of Mr. M. L. Swinehart of Kwangju, Korea, who will make advance arrangements in co-operation with Mr. Horace E. Coleman, World's Association Secretary for Japan. Korea has requested that at least five post-convention meetings shall be held in that country at such centres as Taifu, Seoul, Pienyang, Kwangju and Wonsan or Hamhung. Similar meetings will be held in China, Philippine Islands, and by the Around-the-World tourists at Singapore, Colombo, India, Cairo and Jerusalem.

Groups of business men, educators and Sunday-school specialists will visit just as many parts of Japan and elsewhere as may be possible. Women and young people will work, will hold meetings for the girls and women of these countries. The personnel of the delegates who have registered thus far indicates that there will be an abundance of speakers who can do these types of work. World leaders are among those already chosen by the Program Committee for Convention speakers. A number of State Sunday-school secretaries will lead the delegations from their respective states.

WORLD WIDE REPRESENTATION. Applications for delegates credentials to the World's Sunday School Convention are being received from the very ends of the earth. In addition to the hundreds who will go from the United States and Canada there will be representatives from different continents to South America, and from the Continent of Europe. All sections of the British Isles will send delegations. Then they will come from Australia, India, Java and Africa. All parts of the Orient will send many delegates, both from among the missionaries and from the native churches.

—Japan Advertiser.

BRITISH FLIGHT RECORD. A British record was established on the 4th of May, 1920, by a Handley Page aeroplane, type V.8, fitted with 2 Napier engines of 450 h.p. each. The flight lasted 1 hr. 30 min. and record load of 3,690 lbs. (1674 lbs) was carried. This load was made up of timber, ballast tanks with water and some special instruments, the weight being equivalent to a load of 28 passengers. The machine was carried by Pilot Capt. G. T. B. Hill and a mechanic and with this record weight on board attained a height of 13,990 feet (4262 metres). No special preparations were made for this flight, only the chairs being removed from the passenger's saloon, where the tanks were placed, all such decorations as lamps, clock, curtains, mirror, etc., remaining.

The aeroplane which thus established this record for height, duration and useful load, is the one recently exhibited at the Paris Aircraft Exhibition, where it flew from London in the short time of 1 hr. 50 min.

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FOUR ESSAYS IN ENGLISH BY JAPANESE STUDENTS.

The London Nation prints the following four essays which were written by different students of an ordinary high school in Japan, exactly in this language. Readers will agree that the school is one where pupils are taught to use their eyes and their minds as well as to write good English.

I. SPRING.
One morning I took a walk in the outskirts of the city of Kyoto. It was the end of February. The top of Mount Hiei was still capped with snow, and many trees had no leaves. The scenery was very desolate, but as no breeze blew the morning sunlight which shone upon my back felt very warm.

As I walked amidst the calm scenery, breathing the pure air, I met a young woman who carried a flower-basket on her head. Looking at the basket I saw a short branch of a plum-tree which bore few blossoms. From where had it been brought? In what place had it been growing? I thought that it was probably in a calm place of a lonely mountain, and that it was often visited by the bush-warbler. Now it was in a small basket with some nameless plants. How sorrowful it must be. The bush-warbler also must be sad to be here, lost her friend, the dearest friend she had.

But the young woman here is on her head without any feeling of sympathy and was looking at me. Was there any one else except me who passed by her and sympathized with the poor plum-tree?

II. SUMMER.
When I lived in Yokohama I went one day on business in the direction of the cemetery which lies to the south of the city.

It was a fine summer day. On either side of the way to the cemetery blind men, cripples, and lame persons who were begging food and money in a sad voice of the people who passed, stood all in a row. I felt very sorry when I saw them.

After I had finished my business I was caught in a shower on my way home. At the same time the blind man opened his eyes, the cripples walked, and the lame man stretched his legs, shouldered his cane and went away.

III. AUTUMN.
When I was thirteen years old I used to sit on my bed in a sick-room of the Hospital speaking with my mother.

The leaves of a maple-tree in front of my room became redder and redder every day. A wonderful bird came on to the maple-tree and called to me. "Come! Come! Come out! Let us play! Autumn fields are beautiful. The air is clear!" But I could not walk for I was suffering from fever.

The night came. How lonely was my room! The light of the lamp became dim and the sound of insects was heard faintly. The thinking of various things quietly on my bed. Suddenly I heard a sound. What was it? From where does the sound come? At that moment the paper door was opened very quietly and I saw the pale face of my mother who was grasping an ice-bag in her hand. The faint moonlight was falling on my mother's face through the window.

Seven years have passed, and when the faint moonlight in every autumn is seen I recall the pale thin face of my mother at that time.

IV. WINTER.
It was a winter day, but the sun shone as in Spring.

The warm soft light was thrown into the room, and a sparrow chirped on a bare tree near the window. My friend was seated beside me.

Your sister is beautiful, I suppose? he said.

Why do you ask such a question? I answered, wondering.

"I saw your sister once in Tokyo," he smiled.

"I cannot understand why you say so," I replied.

"How? Why? Have you no sister?" "Ah, no! No sister, only brothers."

"Oh! So! But when I see you meditating with your face bent down, I think that if you have a sister she must be beautiful. So you have no sister?"

From the first he smiled, but when he heard me he smiled as if he was feeling sorrow for me. I also smiled and laughed, but in my mind I wept and wept. Why did sorrow thus reign in my mind? I could not say the reason, but often in former days I used to think "If I were a girl. If I were a girl! For my mother had no daughter, and I always felt sorrow for her when she was asked 'Have you no daughters?'"

If we had only one sister—how much more sadly would the Spring breeze blow!

CANADIAN OIL SHORTAGE.

British Columbia and the whole of Western Canada are faced with a serious shortage of fuel oil, according to a warning issued by the officials of the Imperial Oil Company, which controls practically the whole of the trade. It is stated that, falling greatly reduced consumption or a material increase in production, Canadian orders from the United States will probably be reduced by 20 per cent. in the autumn, and the possibility of a temporary embargo on all oil shipments from the United States is forebadowed. The company has seven crown drilling for oil in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and it recently acquired large crude oil areas in "Puru." American officials deny that an embargo might be enforced in retaliation for the alleged British efforts to control the oil output.

Two war orphans from every Allied country are to be received at an institution for war orphans which has been founded at Antwerp by the Belgian Association of Diamond Cutters.

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AN EXCLUSIVE AND PROVED METHOD OF HAIR-BEAUTY CULTIVATION.

Free 1,000,000 HARLENE Hair-Drill Outfits.

EVERY gift of Nature is perfect, and of all the bounteous gifts that Nature has given to woman—the hair is undoubtedly the most highly prized. Yet, strange to say, it is so often neglected. Nature extracts a penalty for every neglect and human failing, and women have to pay the penalty for neglect of the hair in the form of baldness, dandruff, itching, and other unpleasant conditions. It is the crowning glory of the woman's beauty.

THE "HARLENE" WAY.

First of all cleanse the hair and scalp with a delightful "Cremex" Shampoo—the "H" is as more pleasant, invigorating and effective. Then sprinkle the hair with "Harlene" and gently massage the roots of the hair with your finger tips. Then add a few drops of "Vitamin" to give the hair a more brilliant shine.

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1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. It is Food, Food, and Dressing in one.

2. A packet of the "Cremex" hair and scalp cleanser, which prepares the hair for "Hair-Drill."

3. A bottle of "Vitamin" which gives a beautiful touch to the hair, and is especially beneficial to those whose scalp is inclined to be "dry."

4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual giving complete instructions for the two minutes a day hair-growing exercise.

Commence at once to give your hair the best and most beautiful treatment. Young women can maintain their hair in abundant health, and women of more mature years can regain all the lost lustre and health, whether it be



All classes of Society are now regularly practicing the "Harlene" Hair-Drill. National and at home—indeed all are able to benefit the "Harlene" at 30, 40, or 50 years of age. Every day, with its gentle and gentle treatment, gives the hair a more brilliant shine.

"HARLENE" FOR MEN ALSO.

Every man desires to preserve a fresh, smart, crisp appearance, and in this respect the care of the hair is essential. The Free Gift Offer made in this advertisement is open to every man, and they will find this "Harlene" a most beneficial and delightful treatment. The "Harlene" for men is a most beneficial and delightful treatment. The "Harlene" for men is a most beneficial and delightful treatment. The "Harlene" for men is a most beneficial and delightful treatment.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 24th.

Chipping, British str., 1,190 tons, Capt. Nicholl, from Tientsin, with a general cargo. — J. M. & Co.

Habib, Norwegian str., 1,065 tons, Capt. Bull, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal. — Thoresen & Co.

Kashang, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. Blackburn, from Wuhu, with a cargo of rice. — B. & S.

Ma Hon, Chinese str., 761 tons, Captain Thirlwell, from Haiphong, with a general cargo. — Wo Fat S. S. Co.

Nagata Maru, No. 28, Japanese str., 604 tons, Capt. Takahashi, from Fusan, with a cargo of coal. — A. P. & Co.

Shin Chong, Chinese str., 335 tons, Capt. Leung Hing, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo. — Wo Hing.

Tai See Ma, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Maker, from Hoikow, with a general cargo. — Yan Fat & Co.

Tena, British str., 1,350 tons, Captain McDonald, from Canton, with a general cargo. — B. & S.

June 25th.

Thong Seng, Siam str., 1,038 tons, Capt. Buttananda, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal. — J. M. & Co.

Yuei Shing, Chinese str., 391 tons, Capt. Lohvarey, from Swatow, with a general cargo. — Po Lee & Co.

June 26th.

Hongkong, British str., 999 tons, Capt. McHugh, from Wuhu, with a cargo of rice. — B. & S.

Hongkong, British str., 1,206 tons, Capt. Matheson, from Canton, with a general cargo. — C.P.O.S.

Mattawa, British str., 3,058 tons, Captain Lewis, from Singapore, with a general cargo. — C.P.O.S.

Tak Sang, British str., 977 tons, Captain Ritchie, from Hoikow, with a general cargo. — J. M. & Co.

Wing-on, American str., 4,015 tons, Capt. Rodick, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. — Admiral Line.

CLEARANCES.

June 25th.

Chikung, for Keelung.

Ching Maru, for Ching Wan Tao.

Hanway, for Foochow.

Hing Maru, for Canton.

Hokko Maru, for Batavia.

Kashang, for Canton.

Lam-pang, for Manila.

Nagata Maru, for Fookshay.

Tenue Maru, for Canton.

Thong Seng, for Canton.

Yat Shing, for Kobe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Atsuta Maru (Hamburg line), from Rotterdam, due July 5th.

Atsuta Maru, due July 5th.

Atsuta Maru, from London, due June 30th.

Belmont, due July 13th.

Ching Maru, due for Hongkong, June 22nd.

Danpaku, due June 27th.

Durban Maru (Hamburg line), eastward bound, expected June 23rd.

Empress of Japan, from Vancouver, due June 26th.

Inaba Maru (European line), from Japan, expected June 26th.

Kyo Maru, from Yokohama, other ports, due June 26th.

Leopold, due June 26th.

Malacca Maru (Calcutta line), from Japan, due June 27th.

Malacca Maru, due June 24th.

Malacca Maru, from Vancouver, due July 5th.

Nagata Maru, from Calcutta, due June 30th.

Nagata Maru, from Liverpool, due August 5th.

Ningpo, due July 18th.

Penang Maru (Liverpool line), eastward bound, expected June 24th.

Perin Maru, from San Francisco, due June 29th.

Pyrrhus, due June 28th.

Stegerwald, due July 25th.

Suzuki, from Rotterdam, expected about July 25th.

Tenshi Maru, from Bombay, due July 10th.

Theodore, outward bound, due 27th inst.

Thosani Maru (Hamburg line), Eastward bound, due June 28th.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per *ss. Helene*, on June 25th:—Mr. T. D. Vrotes, Mr. J. Proctor, Dr. H. Balcan, Mr. J. A. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dunbar, Mr. F. W. Marsh, Mr. A. Griffiths, Mr. L. Jones, Mr. G. Haselwood, Mr. R. Hicocks, Mr. H. Spooite, Mr. J. Brislin, Mr. T. Reid, Mr. J. E. Clarke, Mr. T. R. Vinnicombe, Mr. H. Elinston, Mr. J. W. Eward, Mr. R. G. Gowing, Mr. J. Hollamby, Mr. G. Coombes, Mr. A. Clarke, Mr. C. Hawkins, Mr. S. Nelson, Mr. M. M. Brookway, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. E. A. Johnson, Mr. W. H. Ward, Mr. F. G. Pligim, Mr. S. W. Johnson, Mr. F. Child, Mr. J. Tasker, Mr. R. P. Gilbert, Mr. C. M. Groves, Mr. H. Winchester, Mr. W. Baillie, Mr. T. J. Carr, Mr. D. Griffin, Mr. R. J. Preston, Mr. A. White, Mr. W. Shearn, Mr. W. McCoombe, Mr. A. Barker, Mr. A. Toits, and Mr. H. Twigg.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The N.Y.K. *ss. Maruwa Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on June 22nd, and is expected here on July 10th.

The N.Y.K. *ss. Shidzuka Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Singapore on June 5th, and is expected here on July 15th.

The N.Y.K. *ss. Atsuta Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on June 24th, and is expected here on June 26th.

The T.K.K. *ss. Kure Maru* reached Yokohama yesterday, and will sail on the 26th instant in accordance with schedule, being due at Hongkong on July 5th.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

JUNE 25TH A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8	29.72	59	—	—	0	b
Nagasaki	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shikoku	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakatake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gutzlaff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koshun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gap Rock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wachow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoikow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puyuen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape James	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apurri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort scale.
6. STATE OF SKY, in blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, a glow, a hail, a drizzling rain, a passing shower, a equal rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a dew.
7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 25th. At 11.45—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; a depression is situated over Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 6.40 inch. Total since January 1st, 45.43 inches against an average of 30.14 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to day is as follows:—

District. Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. wind; fresh; cloudy; occasional rain.

Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka. The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 25th to July 2nd 1920.

Day of Month.	Hour.	High Water.			Low Water.		
		Standard Time.	H'kong Time.	Height.	Standard Time.	H'kong Time.	Height.
Satur. 26	6	11.52	11.52	2.9	11.52	11.52	2.9
Sun. 27	6	11.52	11.52	2.9	11.52	11.52	2.9
Mon. 28	6	11.52	11.52	2.9	11.52	11.52	2.9
Tues. 29	6	11.52	11.52	2.9	11.52	11.52	2.9
Wed. 30	6	11.52	11.52	2.9	11.52	11.52	2.9
Thur. 1	6	11.52	11.52	2.9	11.52	11.52	2.9
Fri. 2	6	11.52	11.52	2.9	11.52	11.52	2.9

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1919.

With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DEPARTED
NEW YORK via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO &c.	Amazon Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 3rd July.
NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL	Doucalon	Brit.	The Bank Line Ltd.	On 5th July.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	Lowther Castle	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	On 5th July.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Celtic Prince	Am.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	On 14th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Persia Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 14th July.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Korea Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 22nd July.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nile	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 15th Aug.
HAMBURG, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE &c.	Toshima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th July.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Edicott	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 10th July.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER &c.	Maquina	Am.	Frank Waterhouse & Co.	On 27th July.
PORTLAND	Tajima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th July.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Abercrombie	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 27th July.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress of Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 1st July.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER B.C. via SHANGHAI, &c.	Monteagle	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 1st July.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER B.C. via SHANGHAI, &c.	Mattawa	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 1st July.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER B.C. via SHANGHAI, &c.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Kamata	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Berthou	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Tokushima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Carmanthenshire	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Kathamba	Brit.	The Bank Line Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Himalaya Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Yorokuni Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Burma Maru	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Kwailang	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Shanghai Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Madras	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	West Montop	Am.	Los Angeles Pacific Nav. Co.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Gabo	Brit.	The China & Australia S.S. Co.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Crangsha	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	St. Albans	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Nikko Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Mariko Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Riojan Maru	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Yachting	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Acti Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Cheongshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Huechow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Tean	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Tangshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Toyama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Kwonggang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Sunning	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Lahore	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Pilma	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Amazon	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Tijiwang	Brit.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Shantung	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Chusan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Halbhong	Brit.	Douglas-Lapraik & Co.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Hailong	Brit.	Douglas-Lapraik & Co.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Kaijo Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Wingsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Takam	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Kaifong	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Whisen Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Hokoku Maru	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	On 25th inst.

CP O S

HONGKONG VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama

From Hongkong to Vancouver

From Vancouver to Hongkong

Impress of Russia July 1 July 19

Impress of Japan July 20 Aug. 10

Impress of Asia July 29 Aug. 18

Monteagle Aug. 12 Sept. 5

Impress of Russia Aug. 26 Sept. 13

Impress of Japan Sept. 14 Oct. 5

Impress of Asia Sept. 23 Oct. 11

Impress of Russia Oct. 21 Nov. 8

Monteagle Oct. 26 Nov. 18

Impress of Japan Nov. 9 Nov. 30

Impress of Asia Nov. 18 Dec. 6

Impress of Russia Dec. 16 Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to the departure from the Pacific. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are so congested that it is impossible to obtain passage on the Atlantic unless it is secured by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here will cover all such reservations.

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ALSO

SS. "WEST CALERA" Middle of July, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

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SS. "LAKE FARMINGDALE" Monday, June 26th, for Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. Hotel Manilla, Cable Address "P.M.S." Telephone 141.

N. Y. K.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & HAMBURG "KATHLAMBA" 28th July.

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General Agents.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	TEAN	On 28th June	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 27th June	Noon
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 28th June	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 29th June	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 30th June	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 1st July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 2nd July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 3rd July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 4th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 5th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 6th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 7th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 8th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 9th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 10th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 11th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 12th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 13th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 14th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 15th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 16th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 17th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 18th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 19th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 20th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 21st July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 22nd July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 23rd July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 24th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 25th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 26th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 27th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 28th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 29th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 30th July	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	On 31st July	4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. O. Patterson	TUESDAY, 29th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 2nd July, at 2 P.M.
"HAILONG"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA.

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMAIA"	3,000	23rd June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	3,100	17th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	3,400	17th July	Straits Colombo & Bombay
"LAHORE" (Cargo only)	3,300	28th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	3,600	10th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,000	4th July	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	20th July	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	13th Aug.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	28th June	Kobe direct.
"LAHORE" (Cargo only)	3,300	3rd July	Shanghai & Japan.
"DILWARA"	3,400	8th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"KALYAN"	3,600	12th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"JEYPAL" (Cargo only)	3,500	14th July	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.T. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Parcels Measuring not more than 3ft. x 2ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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"WHEELAND"	10th July	Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver.
"ELDRIDGE"	25th July	Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver.
"ELKTON"	10th Aug.	Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver.

For PORTLAND direct.

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STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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"KOREA MARU"	30,000	July 14th
"SIBERIA MARU"	30,000	Aug. 10th (from Yokohama)
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	Aug. 11th
"SEIYO MARU"	22,000	Sept. 6th

† Omitting call at Shanghai. * Calling at Kowloon.

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via JAPAN, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

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"KIYO MARU"	17,000	July 14th
"ANTO MARU"	18,500	Sept. 9th
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 9th

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZON" 10,000 "ANDRE LEBLANC" 2,000 "PAUL LECAT" 2,000 "ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000	On or about 12th July. On or about 3rd Aug. On or about 18th Aug. On or about 4th Sept.

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—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" (Call Marseilles) ... End of Aug.

"ALPS MARU" ... Tuesday, 7th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 28th Aug.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Sunday, 18th July.

"SIAM MARU" ... Beginning of Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Saturday, 26th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 28th June.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Saturday, 17th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Saturday, 3rd July.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

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"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 27th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 1st July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Due Forward	About	Sailing	About
S.S. WEST MONTPELIER	July 25th	S.S. WEST MONTPELIER	July 25th
S.S. WEST HIKKA	Aug. 2nd	S.S. WEST HIKKA	Aug. 2nd
S.S. VINTA	Sept. 12th	S.S. VINTA	Sept. 12th
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7th	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7th

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